

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as one of the
Court of Appeals, to John L. Scott would refer to
the persons heretofore referred to by him in
his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
French Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
der his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 4th Street, Lexing-
ton.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in all the above counties promptly
attended to. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Eastern Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Frankfort Circuit Court, and in all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.
He will also Commission of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States, and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
RECEIVED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No Fit No Sale. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets transmitted from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers and Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet, Tassels,
Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets,
Rugs, Mats, Bands,
India & Coco Matting, Shades,
Star Rugs, Green Frimmings,
Curtains, Green Baise,
Star Linnen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY, JR., E. L. TALBOT,
ST. CECILS TOB.

CARY & TALBOT,
ST. CECILS TOB.
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
&c., &c., 3 1/2 West street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUTIER HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLISS
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms: \$1.50 per day.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

STOP THREE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

S. BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON,
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the
largest and best variety of fashionable fall and
winter goods ever brought to this market, comprising
in part 3,000 yards new style print, at 6 1/4 cts.,
and the per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flan-
nel, all wool Flannel in every color, Jeans, Linseys,
Domestics, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish
Linnen, &c., &c. Also something particularly new in
ladies' walking and evening dresses, Gowns, and
fancy Silks; also just received a large assortment of
French Merinos, a large line of broche and wool
shirts, comprising the latest styles and novelties,
Cloaks, Mantles, &c.; also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satti-
nets, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear;
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace, and Danish Curtain
Goods.

Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested to
examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
S. BARKER & CO.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price on 7 ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debitis, Im-
potency, Prolapsus Vesicae, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and old age, arising from
the secret fluids of both sexes
with a full treatise on SELF-
MEDICATION, and CHEMICAL MEDICINE.
These remedies, combined with the
author's plan of treatment, the
only rational and successful mode of cure, a
shorter by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATHE-
MATICALS. Agents for the Magnolia Balm Writing
Pens. oct20wdt-wtf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linnen and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr 19wdt-wtf

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROUBIDGE & CO.,
14 Walnut street, Old Federal Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio. JAN 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Felt Hats on hand
and made to order. apr 20 wdt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
JAN 20 wdt-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Bitter Mail, Hop, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at low market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Wholes and Retail.
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 wtd

DR. GATES' REMEDY
FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF
Weakness, Nervous and General Debility,
Impotency, and all the Diseases arising from
Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.

There are thousands of Young Men, as well as
Middle-aged and Old Men, who are suffering from
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or when assis-
tance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a full
and complete description of the symptoms, viz: Weakness of
the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dis-
tension of the Stomach, and Weakness before the Eyes, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Irritability, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of the Mind, Depression of Spirits, Acro-
nic Scurvy, Self-Destructive Tendency, &c. For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

These remedies, combined with the
author's plan of treatment, the
only rational and successful mode of cure, a
shorter by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as by
the use of the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Counting-House Calendar FOR 1862.

MONTH.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Correspondence in the Case of Mason and Slidell.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS—EXTRACT.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.
Sir: Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I have to reply to it in time for Wednesday's mail.

No Minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public feeling than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner. We are impressed very favorably by Lord Palmerston's conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and in France. It would perish in ninety days if those hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing powers. I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could see this; and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse from such a war as I know this Government is.

I am sure that this Government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offense or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision.

I infer from Lord Palmerston's remark that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so, we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments, and sympathies—a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held, Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British colonial steamer, and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion; and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here; and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that, in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c.
My Lord: Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer "Trent."

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet," at Sea, Nov. 9, that the "Trent" left Havana on the 7th inst., with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that, shortly after noon on the 8th, a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1.15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the bows of the "Trent," and showed American colors. While the "Trent" was approaching her slowly the American discharged a shell across the bows of the "Trent," exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The "Trent" then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and, complying with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane, and Eustis, and that he had some information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The Commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking the four persons from the Trent, and the British flag, but the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out, and she was proceeding in the direction of the Trent as if to board her. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are unwilling to believe that the United States naval officer, who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that, when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to the President. You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,
RUSSELL.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, &c., &c., &c.
My Lord: Earl Russell's dispatch of November the 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet-boat Trent, at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November, with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon, on the 8th of November, the United States steamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, not showing colors, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being nearer the Trent, at one o'clock fifteen minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows, and showed American colors. While the Trent was slowly approaching toward the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane, and Eustis, and had some information that they were passengers in the Trent.

While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The Commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the Trent, they then being under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ships company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the Commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of the Government.

This dispatch has been submitted to the President. The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is now my duty to state, that Capt. Wilkes, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direct or indirect instruction, or even knowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred, or elsewhere. The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States, not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the San Jacinto from her pivot gun, when the Trent was distant from her, but, as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

It is to be learned that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the Trent was, or seemed to be moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed, also, that the boarding officer (Lieut. Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent. He stated his instructions from Capt. Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a friendly and courteous manner, and he asked the Captain of the Trent to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the Captain of the Trent was not at any time or in any way required to go on board the San Jacinto.

These modifications of the case as presented by Commander Williams are based upon our official reports. I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtless were omitted by Earl Russell, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are, that the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife, the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

able apology for the aggression which has been committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to the President. You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,
RUSSELL.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, &c., &c., &c.
My Lord: Earl Russell's dispatch of November the 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet-boat Trent, at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November, with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon, on the 8th of November, the United States steamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, not showing colors, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being nearer the Trent, at one o'clock fifteen minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows, and showed American colors. While the Trent was slowly approaching toward the San Jacinto, she discharged a shell across the Trent's bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane, and Eustis, and had some information that they were passengers in the Trent.

While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The Commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the Trent, they then being under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ships company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the Commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of the Government.

This dispatch has been submitted to the President. The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is now my duty to state, that Capt. Wilkes, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direct or indirect instruction, or even knowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred, or elsewhere. The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States, not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the San Jacinto from her pivot gun, when the Trent was distant from her, but, as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

It is to be learned that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the Trent was, or seemed to be moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed, also, that the boarding officer (Lieut. Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent. He stated his instructions from Capt. Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a friendly and courteous manner, and he asked the Captain of the Trent to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the Captain of the Trent was not at any time or in any way required to go on board the San Jacinto.

These modifications of the case as presented by Commander Williams are based upon our official reports. I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtless were omitted by Earl Russell, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are, that the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife, the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It has been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized as applicable to this local strife, these two articles of the declaration made by the Congress of Paris, in 1856, namely: That the neutral or friendly flag should cover one's goods, not contraband of war; and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from favor were a negative acceptance by the parties, of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and E. J. McFarlane are citizens of the United States and residents of Virginia. John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana that these parties embarked in the Trent, that James M. Mason was proceeding to England, under a pretended commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and E. J. McFarlane was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission. Jno. Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and Geo. Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation, for that simulated mission. The fact that these persons had assumed such characters, has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are in the law known as dispatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris that these dispatches, having escaped the search of the Trent, were actually conveyed and delivered to emissaries of the insurrection in England. Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the Trent, including Commander Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Capt. Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal, and customary belligerent proceeding by Capt. Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us, is whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations. It involves the following inquiries: 1st. Were the persons named and their ship, the ship of a neutral power, and the vessel to be captured, a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of the Government.

This dispatch has been submitted to the President. The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is now my duty to state, that Capt. Wilkes, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direct or indirect instruction, or even knowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred, or elsewhere. The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States, not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the San Jacinto from her pivot gun, when the Trent was distant from her, but, as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

It is to be learned that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the Trent was, or seemed to be moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed, also, that the boarding officer (Lieut. Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent. He stated his instructions from Capt. Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a friendly and courteous manner, and he asked the Captain of the Trent to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the Captain of the Trent was not at any time or in any way required to go on board the San Jacinto.

These modifications of the case as presented by Commander Williams are based upon our official reports. I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtless were omitted by Earl Russell, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are, that the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife, the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It has been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized as applicable to this local strife, these two articles of the declaration made by the Congress of Paris, in 1856, namely: That the neutral or friendly flag should cover one's goods, not contraband of war; and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from favor were a negative acceptance by the parties, of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and E. J. McFarlane are citizens of the United States and residents of Virginia. John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana that these parties embarked in the Trent, that James M. Mason was proceeding to England, under a pretended commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and E. J. McFarlane was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission. Jno. Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and Geo. Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation, for that simulated mission. The fact that these persons had assumed such characters, has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are in the law known as dispatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris that these dispatches, having escaped the search of the Trent, were actually conveyed and delivered to emissaries of the insurrection in England. Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the Trent, including Commander Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Capt. Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal, and customary belligerent proceeding by Capt. Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us, is whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations. It involves the following inquiries: 1st. Were the persons named and their ship, the ship of a neutral power, and the vessel to be captured, a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of the Government.

permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred.

If, now, the capture of the contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded, not as two separate or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished, or was abandoned.

Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the custody of the captured persons on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and therefore voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Capt. Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the Trent. "I forebore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause in innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which effected the interest of our country and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider, first, how these reasons ought to effect the action of this Government; and, secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain.

The reasons are satisfactory to this Government, so far as Captain Wilkes is concerned. It could not desire that the San Jacinto, her officers and crew, should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the Trent. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses, and perhaps disasters, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel. Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently inconspicuous, did operate in the mind of Captain Wilkes, and determined him to release the Trent. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This Government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government, as doubtless it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Captain Wilkes is justified to his Government in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done? Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the Trent, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the Government to hold the captured persons, the United States could in that case have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government, must be allowed to draw its legal consequence after it. It is of the very nature of a gift or charity that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

But, if the Government is to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it, by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captor to pay attention to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are

1921

